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DATA SUPPLEMENT
of the INDIANA BUSINESS REVIEW
A REVIEW OF SELECTED BUSINESS INDICATORS

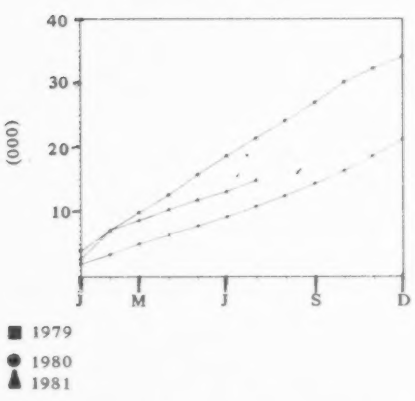
Volume 56, No. 7 August 1981

INDIANA'S ECONOMY–SELECTED SECTORS AT MIDYEAR

To date in 1981 some sectors of the Indiana economy have shown improvement over 1980 levels. Others, however, have declined even below the low 1980 levels.

Through June of this year Indiana **housing starts** totaled 13,229 units on a seasonally adjusted basis, compared to only 9,290 units for the same period in 1980. The 1981 figure, though a 42.4% improvement over 1980, is still 41% below the June 1979 cumulative total of 18,703 units. (See Figure 1.)

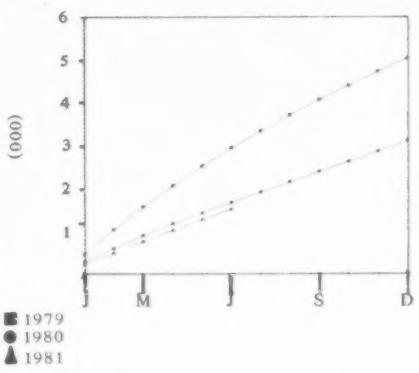
Figure 1
HOUSING STARTS



In 1979, the **mortgage rate** in Indiana ranged from a low of 10.5% in January to a high of 13.8% in November. In 1980, the low rate was 12.5% in July and August, down from a high of 16.4% in April. So far in 1981, the mortgage rate has been only as low as 14.9% in January; by June it was back up to 16.4%.

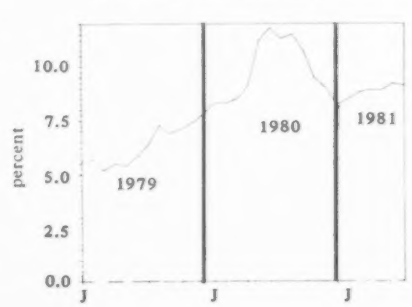
Total construction activity in Indiana for the first half of 1981 totaled a seasonally adjusted $1.52 billion, down $155 million from the first half-1980 total of $1.68 billion and barely half the first half-1979 total of $2.94 billion. (See Figure 2.)

Figure 2
CONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURES



Indiana's seasonally adjusted **unemployment rate** reached a peak of 11.8% in June 1980, then dropped steadily for the rest of that year to a low of 8.2% in December. Since that time Indiana's unemployment rate has climbed steadily to 9.2% by May of this year. (See Figure 3.)

Figure 3
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

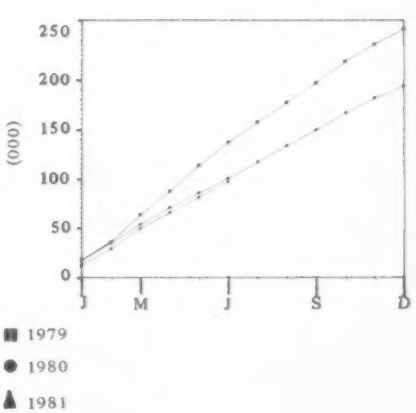


Seasonally adjusted **nonagricultural employment** averaged 2,135,000 workers in the first half of this year, down from an average of 2,171,000 workers for the same period in 1980 and from 2,252,000 in 1979. The current figure represents a 1.7% drop from the 1980 level and a 5.2% drop from the 1979 level.

The number of **hours worked per week** by Indiana employees averaged 40.2 for the first half of 1981, compared to 39.8 hours per week in the first half of 1980 and 40.5 hours per week for the first half of 1979.

Car sales through June of this year totaled 97,385, down 3.0% from the disastrous first six months of 1980, when only 100,384 cars were sold. In the first six months of 1979, 136,820 cars were sold in Indiana, 40.5% more than this year's level. (See Figure 4.)

Figure 4
CAR SALES



Raw steel production in Indiana has rebounded and is above both the 1980 and the 1979 seasonally adjusted totals for the first half of each year. In the first six months of 1981, Indiana produced 11.84 million tons of raw steel, 18.8% above the 1980 production level of 9.97 million tons, and even 0.5% above the

(continued on page 2)

MAN-HOURS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

		United States (Seasonally adjusted data)			Indiana (Seasonally adjusted data)			
		Latest Month (millions)	*Percent Change From* One Month Ago	One Year Ago	*Latest Month* (thousands)		*Percent Change From* One Month Ago	One Year Ago
Manufacturing	**June**	**812.6**	**0.3**	**4.2**	**June**	**26,159.6**	**−1.8**	**8.9**
Food	June	65.7	−0.3	− 0.6	June	1,483.5	−1.1	2.3
Apparel and textiles	June	79.5	−2.0	2.4	June	430.0	1.0	3.0
Lumber and wood	June	27.5	−2.6	9.5	June	746.8	−3.9	14.5
Furniture	June	18.3	−0.1	10.7	June	766.6	−0.5	7.5
Paper	June	28.5	−3.4	2.9	June	565.4	−2.8	0.4
Printing	June	45.7	−4.7	− 0.7	June	1,231.5	8.2	8.7
Chemicals	June	46.5	−1.0	1.4	June	1,273.7	−0.2	0.9
Petroleum and products	June	9.0	−3.1	4.6	June	209.4	1.2	8.3
Rubber and plastics	June	30.4	−1.0	8.7	June	1,285.7	−1.3	17.4
Stone, clay and glass	June	27.4	0.2	0.6	June	929.1	−0.4	5.9
Primary metals	June	46.8	−0.3	7.6	June	4,468.3	1.9	32.4
Fabricated metals	June	64.7	−0.3	4.0	June	2,004.6	−6.4	5.7
Nonelectrical machinery	June	102.5	−2.4	2.4	June	2,855.8	−3.1	1.7
Electrical machinery	June	85.8	−1.3	5.2	June	4,133.9	−3.1	12.2
Transport equipment	June	77.2	−2.7	9.5	June	3,425.4	−0.9	5.9

UNITED STATES BUSINESS INDICATORS
Quarterly Data

	Seasonally Adjusted at Annual Rates ($ billions)				*Percentage Change at Annual Rates*			
	Latest Quarter		*Previous Quarter*	*One Year Ago*	*Latest Quarter*		*Previous Quarter*	*One Year Ago*
Gross national product (GNP)	1981:2	2,881.0	2,853.0	2,564.8	1981:2	4.0	19.2	− 1.1
GNP ($1972)	1981:2	1,509.1	1,516.4	1,463.3	1981:2	− 1.9	8.6	− 9.9
GNP Potential level ($1972)	1981:4	1,610.5	1,599.0	1,565.1	1981:4	2.9	2.9	2.9
Government purchases	1981:2	577.6	576.5	530.0	1981:2	0.8	13.4	10.6
Personal consumption expenditures	1981:2	1,830.3	1,810.1	1,626.8	1981:2	4.5	14.2	− 1.0
Private domestic investment	1981:2	453.8	437.1	390.9	1981:2	16.2	45.9	−21.7
Corporate profits before tax	1981:2	224.9	257.0	217.9	1981:2	−41.4	12.6	−61.8
Change in business inventories	1981:2	20.4	4.5	7.4	1981:2	–	–	–
Federal surplus–deficit (NIA)	1981:1	−43.3	−67.9	−36.3	1981:1	–	–	–

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Frank Kushman, Research Associate; Richard Brandt, computer graphics; Vicki Blackwell, compositor; Tracy Hartman, artist.

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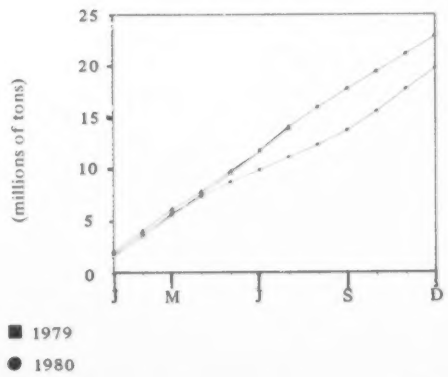
(continued from page 1)

1979 production level of 11.78 million tons. (See Figure 5.)

Figure 5
RAW STEEL PRODUCTION



Frank Kushman

UNITED STATES BUSINESS INDICATORS (continued)
Monthly Data

		Current Levels or Annual Rates			Percentage Change at Annual Rates			
		Latest Month		Previous Month	One Year Ago	Latest Month		Previous Month	One Year Ago
Implicit price deflator[1]	Apr.	190.8		189.8	176.0	Apr.	6.5	10.0	5.6
All urban consumer price index[2]	June	270.3		268.4	246.9	June	8.8	8.4	12.4
All urban CPI–food[2]	June	271.5		271.0	250.5	June	2.2	– 2.6	5.9
Producers price index[2]*	June	294.5		293.7	265.6	June	3.3	3.8	6.5
Money supply[3]	June	428.8		431.5	394.9	June	– 7.3	– 5.9	11.6
Money supply plus time deposits[3]	June	1,749.5		1,743.1	1,589.3	June	4.5	3.8	17.4
Mobile home shipments[4]	May	255.0		265.0	165.0	May	–37.0	58.7	–93.0
Mortgages–outstanding[5]	May	512.0		509.5	480.0	May	6.0	5.8	– 0.2
Mortgages–new issues[5]	May	67.5		66.4	38.9	–	–	–	–
Mortgage rate–new issues[6]	June	14.6		14.1	12.7	–	–	–	–
Prime rate business loans[6]	June	20.0		19.6	12.6	–	–	–	–

[1] Implicit price deflator
[2] Base period: 1967 = 100
[3] $ billions
[4] Thousands of units
[5] $billions, all savings and loan associations
[6] Percent

*Not seasonally adjusted
Money supply = Money 1B series
Money supply plus time deposits = Money 2 series

UNITED STATES–INDIANA BUSINESS INDICATORS*
(Seasonally adjusted indexes unless otherwise noted; base period: 1967 = 100)

		United States			Indiana			
		Latest Month		Previous Month	One Year Ago	Latest Month		Previous Month	One Year Ago
EMPLOYMENT									
Nonagricultural employment	June	139.1		139.1	136.9	June	118.5	119.5	118.6
Manufacturing employment	June	104.9		105.0	103.0	June	92.6	92.7	92.4
Average weekly hours (no.)†	June	40.1		40.1	39.3	June	40.6	40.4	39.1
Average weekly earnings ($)†	June	319.20		317.59	282.96	June	378.39	376.53	326.88
Nonmanufacturing employment	June	153.1		153.2	150.9	June	135.5	136.7	143.7
Unemployment rate (%)	June	7.3		7.6	7.5	June	9.1	9.2	11.8
Unemployment–married males (%)	June	4.2		4.1	4.6	–	–	–	–
Continued unemployment claims	–	–		–	–	June	328.7	287.6	650.7
PRODUCTION									
Bituminous coal production	May	75.8		79.9	143.1	–	–	–	–
Industrial electricity production	Mar.	152.1		152.9	154.8	–	–	–	–
Industrial electricity sales	–	–		–	–	June	160.6	163.2	148.6
Manufacturing production	June	152.2		152.9	140.3	June	142.1	150.2	137.1
Raw steel production	June	95.0		99.0	72.3	June	136.4	132.9	78.5
CONSTRUCTION									
Construction activity–total	May	306.4		321.3	282.6	June	208.8	221.1	216.0
Residential housing starts	June	80.3		90.2	92.2	June	61.6	68.7	65.6
Residential expenditures	May	370.7		387.2	303.2	June	226.5	264.8	180.2
Nonresidential expenditures	May	275.0		289.2	272.6	June	215.8	221.2	248.0
Public expenditures	May	198.0		219.8	210.9	–	–	–	–
Public works and utilities	–	–		–	–	June	155.4	153.0	195.5
OTHER INDICATORS								1980:4	1980:1
Personal income per capita ($)	May	10,310.80		10,258.30	9,496.90	1981:1	9,517.00	9,272.00	8,867.00
Passenger car sales (thousands)†	June	724.0		734.0	702.0	June	15,818.0	15,848.0	15,002.0
Year to date (thousands)	June	4,584.0		3,860.0	4,655.0	June	97,385.0	81,567.0	100,384.0

*Current indicators are preliminary and subject to revision
†Not seasonally adjusted
SOURCES: Data on Indiana construction from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company; Indiana passenger car registration from R. L. Polk & Co.; indexes of raw steel production for the United States and Indiana courtesy of American Iron and Steel Institute, Washington, D.C.; all other data from U.S. and Indiana government agencies and Division of Research, School of Business, Indiana University.

INDIANA LOCAL INDICATORS
(Seasonally adjusted indexes; base period: 1967 = 100)

	Continued Unemployment Claims			*Industrial Electricity Sales*		
Reporting Cities	*June 1981*	*May 1981*	*June 1980*	*June 1981*	*May 1981*	*June 1980*
Anderson	268.8	267.4	1,419.2	40.1	44.6	41.4
Bedford	194.1	135.4	284.8	260.2	260.1	189.9
Bloomington	209.0	193.5	319.1	103.0	82.3	89.0
Columbus	156.8	168.5	529.6	190.6	192.9	155.1
Connersville	246.6	189.5	757.1	119.5	108.5	102.3
Crawfordsville	1,694.9	1,791.2	1,807.9	199.8	169.7	173.3
East Chicago	455.1	395.1	717.5	75.4	74.4	79.7
Elkhart	371.2	469.9	1,368.0	177.3	163.8	151.7
Evansville	203.1	184.3	309.5	155.2	139.9	142.1
Fort Wayne	240.6	335.7	505.2	103.5	100.3	92.0
Frankfort	604.2	536.1	1,504.4	211.0	187.3	152.7
Gary	144.2	159.9	287.1	146.4	148.6	120.2
Goshen	–	–	–	199.4	208.1	167.5
Hammond*	–	–	–	204.4	205.4	197.1
Huntington	423.5	384.8	866.0	130.8	148.2	142.6
Indianapolis	74.4	82.5	106.1	146.3	154.2	146.6
Jeffersonville	–	–	–	179.2	200.3	163.2
Kokomo	190.9	248.1	906.8	183.4	180.3	164.4
Lafayette	466.0	461.1	825.1	286.7	294.2	266.2
LaPorte	498.8	534.4	911.5	199.1	204.3	192.8
Logansport	226.3	206.0	652.8	237.9	266.7	146.9
Madison	384.2	438.7	643.4	129.6	141.1	124.5
Marion	247.1	263.1	941.0	120.3	108.5	103.3
Michigan City	403.8	498.2	693.0	462.8	511.1	439.3
Muncie	208.6	182.4	347.7	86.1	90.6	89.3
New Albany	650.3	566.3	671.5	116.0	129.4	114.6
New Castle	293.2	327.0	718.4	132.5	128.8	111.3
Peru	180.3	193.3	530.9	271.6	209.4	247.2
Richmond	288.9	331.0	586.7	147.0	118.2	117.4
Seymour	622.2	727.5	895.8	183.9	170.9	153.5
South Bend	286.2	342.9	615.8	138.2	123.5	119.6
Terre Haute	356.6	476.7	443.9	192.3	180.5	184.7
Valparaiso	–	–	–	215.6	205.3	201.8
Vincennes	276.9	241.6	341.3	98.3	90.2	108.0
Wabash	347.0	441.0	1,180.6	173.2	156.9	142.9

*Continued unemployment claims of East Chicago and Hammond are combined.

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Division of Research
Graduate School of Business
625 N. Jordan
Bloomington, Indiana 47405

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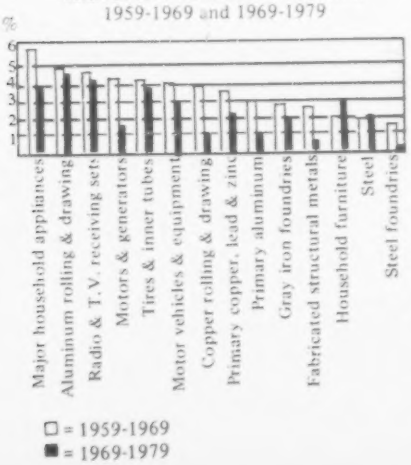
Volume 56, No. 8 September 1981

PRODUCTIVITY CHANGES AFFECT HOOSIER ECONOMY

Certain trends in national productivity growth within selected U.S. manufacturing industries were revealed in data recently released by the U.S. Department of Labor. This issue of the *Data Supplement* will focus on those industries surveyed that play an important role in the Indiana economy. The data released report indices of output, employees, and productivity for each industry.

Figure 1 shows the average annual percentage change in productivity for the periods 1959-1969 and 1969-1979 for each of the selected industries. Some interesting changes have taken place in some of these industries during the two decades. Of the fourteen industries of consequence to Indiana, only two, household furniture and steel, actually increased their rate of growth in the 1970s relative to the 1960s. Productivity growth in all of the remaining twelve slowed in the 1970s, but most notable among those that had slower growth are the steel foundries, primary aluminum, copper rolling and drawing, motors and generators, and fabricated structural metals industries. In the 1970s, productivity growth in each of these five industries failed to exceed one-third of their growth rate of the 1960s.

Figure 1
AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR SELECTED U.S. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
1959-1969 and 1969-1979



The decade of the 1970s can be broken into two five-year periods. Figure 2 shows the average annual percentage growth in productivity for the periods 1969-1974 and 1974-1979. 1974 was chosen as the separating point because in that year energy prices rose dramatically. The increase in energy costs forced some industries to substitute additional labor for more costly energy-intensive machinery. Because productivity is measured by the ratio of output per employee hour, this increase in the number of employees made it more difficult to maintain positive productivity growth after 1974. It is interesting to note that during the first half of the 1970s only one of the industries declined in productivity while in the second half of the decade three industries suffered declining productivity. Two of these three, primary aluminum and steel foundries, showed major downturns in the latter half of the decade. Both grew by more than 3½% annually from 1969-1974, but then primary aluminum declined at an annual rate of 1.8% from 1974-1979 and steel foundries declined at a annual rate of 3.0% during the same period. Four industries did improve their performance in productivity growth in the second half of the decade. Among them, the primary copper, lead and zinc industry nearly tripled its productivity growth rate and productivity in the copper rolling and drawing industry, which declined from 1969-1974, grew at an annual rate of 2.7% from 1974-1979.

Figure 2
AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE FOR SELECTED U.S. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
1969-1974 and 1974-1979

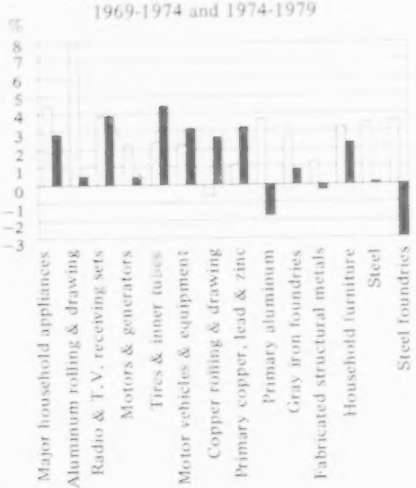
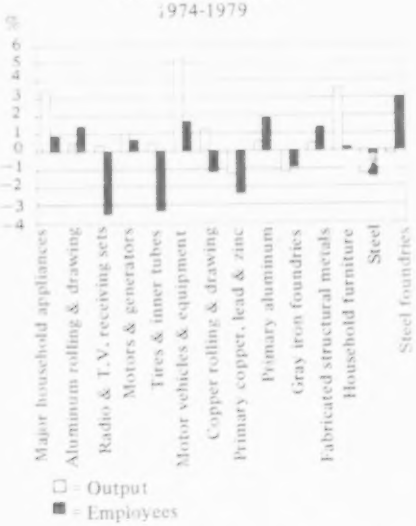


Figure 3 shows the average annual percentage change in output and number of employees for each industry for the period 1974-1979. By examining these two components of productivity we can explain some of the changes in productivity growth during these five years. Productivity declines when there is either a drop in output without a corresponding drop in employment, or when employment increases without an increase in output. Note that output in both the tire and inner tube and the primary aluminum industries grew at the same average annual rate over the period, but the number of employees *fell* in the tire and inner

Figure 3
AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN OUTPUT AND EMPLOYEES
1974-1979



(continued on page 2)

MAN-HOURS IN INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

	United States (seasonally adjusted data)				Indiana (Seasonally adjusted data)			
	Latest Month (millions)		*Percent Change From One Month Ago*	*One Year Ago*	*Latest Month* (thousands)		*Percent Change From One Month Ago*	*One Year Ago*
Manufacturing	**July**	**805.0**	**−1.3**	**4.2**	**July**	**25,972.4**	**−0.8**	**10.5**
Food	July	68.6	4.5	− 1.9	July	1,528.6	2.0	0.5
Apparel and textiles	July	74.2	−6.6	4.5	July	418.1	−3.4	− 0.1
Lumber and wood	July	26.2	−5.1	− 0.1	July	727.3	−2.9	11.2
Furniture	July	18.2	0.3	13.2	July	756.2	−0.1	8.8
Paper	July	29.0	1.3	4.3	July	561.4	−0.9	− 0.1
Printing	July	46.9	2.1	− 1.9	July	1,222.0	0.4	6.4
Chemicals	July	48.3	3.7	3.2	July	1,315.9	1.4	1.5
Petroleum and products	July	9.4	3.3	4.6	July	200.3	−4.3	− 1.2
Rubber and plastics	July	29.6	−2.4	12.4	July	1,260.6	−2.5	18.5
Stone, clay and glass	July	27.0	−2.0	2.0	July	864.8	−6.3	3.3
Primary metals	July	46.0	−1.4	12.2	July	4,200.1	−5.7	23.8
Fabricated metals	July	63.3	−2.4	11.2	July	2,003.3	−0.2	12.5
Nonelectrical machinery	July	97.4	−5.1	4.5	July	2,963.4	1.6	9.0
Electrical machinery	July	87.0	1.3	8.0	July	4,269.6	3.6	19.1
Transport equipment	July	76.9	−0.8	10.6	July	3,288.8	−3.6	3.3

This is the last issue of the *Data Supplement* to the *Indiana Business Review*.

A major change in the IBR is planned for February 1982. At that time many of the features previously published in the *Data Supplement* will be found in the new, **monthly** *Indiana Business Review*.

Readers seeking data that would have appeared in the omitted issues of the *Data Supplement* should address inquiries to Frank Kushman, Division of Research, 625 N. Jordan, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.

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(continued from page 1)

tube industry and *grew* in the primary aluminum industry. This helps explain the growth in productivity in the tire industry and decline in productivity in the primary aluminum industry that was shown in Figure 2. Also note in Figure 3 that while output fell in both foundry industries, steel foundries increased their number of employees and gray iron foundries reduced theirs. This again helps explain the difference in productivity changes between the two industries. Gray iron foundries maintained positive productivity growth during a period of falling output while steel foundries suffered major productivity declines.

Because these fourteen industries are important to the Indiana economy, further examination of the data is necessary to determine the cause of changes in productivity and its components and what implications those changes may have for the future.

Frank Kushman

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All urban consumer price index[2]	June	270.3	268.4	246.9	June	8.8	8.4	12.4
All urban CPI–foods[2]	June	271.5	271.0	250.5	June	2.2	– 2.6	5.9
Producers price index[2]	July	296.0	294.5	270.4	July	6.3	3.3	24.0
Money supply[3]	July	430.3	428.8	399.3	July	4.3	– 7.3	14.2
Money supply plus time deposits[3]	July	1,761.0	1,749.3	1,614.0	July	8.3	4.1	20.3
Mobile home shipments[4]	June	246.0	255.0	166.0	June	–35.0	–37.0	7.5
Mortgages–outstanding[5]	June	514.6	511.8	481.0	June	6.8	5.4	2.7
Mortgages–new issues[5]	June	69.1	68.8	49.6	–	–	–	–
Mortgage rate–new issues[6]	July	14.6	14.7	12.5	–	–	–	–
Prime rate business loans[6]	July	20.4	20.0	11.5	–	–	–	–

[1] Implicit price deflator
[2] Base period: 1967 = 100
[3] $ billions
[4] Thousands of units
[5] $ billions, all savings and loan associations
[6] Percent

*Not seasonally adjusted
Money supply = Money 1B series
Money supply plus time deposits = Money 2 series

UNITED STATES–INDIANA BUSINESS INDICATORS*
(Seasonally adjusted indexes unless otherwise noted; base period: 1967 = 100)

		United States			Indiana			
		Latest Month	Previous Month	One Year Ago	Latest Month		Previous Month	One Year Ago
EMPLOYMENT								
Nonagricultural employment	July	139.8	139.2	136.7	July	117.6	118.7	122.5
Manufacturing employment	July	105.6	105.0	102.2	July	92.2	92.8	92.0
Average weekly hours (no.)†	July	39.6	40.2	38.8	July	40.3	40.6	38.4
Average weekly earnings ($)†	July	316.80	319.99	282.85	July	377.61	379.20	324.86
Nonmanufacturing employment	July	153.9	153.3	151.0	July	134.4	135.9	143.1
Unemployment rate (%)	July	7.0	7.3	7.6	July	9.1	9.2	11.3
Unemployment–married males (%)	July	3.9	4.2	4.9	–	–	–	–
Continued unemployment claims	–	–	–	–	July	295.2	328.7	695.9
PRODUCTION								
Bituminous coal production	June	122.7	75.8	150.5	–	–	–	–
Industrial electricity production	Apr.	152.3	152.1	154.4	–	–	–	–
Industrial electricity sales	–	–	–	–	July	169.5	160.6	151.9
Manufacturing production	July	152.7	152.4	139.1	July	150.5	152.1	133.7
Raw steel production	July	96.6	95.0	68.5	July	141.7	136.4	74.4
CONSTRUCTION								
Construction activity–total	June	304.9	309.5	282.1	July	199.7	208.8	211.2
Residential housing starts	July	82.1	79.5	99.4	July	76.5	61.6	72.9
Residential expenditures	June	358.9	371.5	295.4	July	210.9	226.5	182.2
Nonresidential expenditures	June	278.6	279.2	275.6	July	213.5	215.8	250.0
Public expenditures	June	199.9	200.7	216.1	–	–	–	–
Public works and utilities	–	–	–	–	July	150.3	155.4	177.8
OTHER INDICATORS								
							1980:4	1980:1
Personal income per capita ($)	May	10,313.00	10,258.30	9,295.10	1981:1	9,517.00	9,272.00	8,867.00
Passenger car sales (thousands)	July	706.0	724.0	772.0	July	15,604.0	15,818.0	16,460.0
Year to date (thousands)	July	5,290.0	4,584.0	5,427.0	July	112,989.0	97,385.0	116,844.0

*Current indicators are preliminary and subject to revision
†Not seasonally adjusted

SOURCES: Data on Indiana construction from McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company; Indiana passenger car registration from R. L. Polk & Co.; indexes of raw steel production for the United States and Indiana courtesy of American Iron and Steel Institute, Washington, D.C.; all other data from U.S. and Indiana government agencies and Division of Research, School of Business, Indiana University.

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INDIANA LOCAL INDICATORS
(Seasonally adjusted indexes; base period: 1967 = 100)

	Continued Unemployment Claims			*Industrial Electricity Sales*		
Reporting Cities	*July 1981*	*June 1981*	*July 1980*	*July 1981*	*June 1981*	*July 1980*
Anderson	236.3	268.8	972.3	54.2	40.1	49.2
Bedford	213.2	194.1	357.4	219.2	260.2	203.7
Bloomington	209.0	209.0	303.7	94.6	103.0	92.3
Columbus	170.7	156.8	633.3	167.9	190.6	149.2
Connersville	275.9	246.6	394.2	145.9	119.5	105.3
Crawfordsville	2,156.3	1,694.9	2,198.8	201.1	199.8	173.6
East Chicago	421.1	455.1	249.7	75.7	75.4	88.9
Elkhart	312.8	371.2	1,022.0	182.6	177.3	167.1
Evansville	173.6	203.1	262.0	175.7	155.2	134.8
Fort Wayne	271.5	240.6	499.3	106.5	103.5	108.0
Frankfort	557.8	604.2	1,353.4	220.7	211.0	178.8
Gary	141.3	144.2	338.0	142.8	146.4	117.4
Goshen	—	—	0.0	211.5	199.4	160.1
Hammond*	—	—	0.0	194.3	204.4	197.9
Huntington	389.5	423.5	1,013.4	152.7	130.8	140.9
Indianapolis	74.1	74.4	104.4	164.0	146.3	152.1
Jeffersonville	—	—	0.0	183.2	179.2	164.4
Kokomo	215.6	190.9	1,125.5	200.9	183.4	183.6
Lafayette	518.0	466.0	955.8	267.1	286.7	266.8
LaPorte	557.8	498.8	955.5	195.1	199.1	209.9
Logansport	230.2	226.3	788.1	260.0	207.9	181.1
Madison	382.3	384.2	717.3	127.1	129.6	114.1
Marion	359.5	247.1	909.5	125.2	120.3	114.8
Michigan City	345.9	403.8	774.8	474.6	462.8	190.0
Muncie	192.8	208.6	454.1	79.3	86.1	96.5
New Albany	583.6	650.3	686.3	123.7	116.6	105.8
New Castle	232.2	293.2	748.7	144.5	132.5	123.4
Peru	225.1	180.3	595.7	226.2	271.6	200.6
Richmond	282.7	288.9	525.7	149.3	147.0	126.8
Seymour	492.7	622.2	959.5	177.6	183.9	161.8
South Bend	237.3	286.2	522.9	140.1	138.2	127.6
Terre Haute	369.8	356.6	552.9	197.4	192.3	174.7
Valparaiso	—	—	0.0	214.4	215.6	211.5
Vincennes	192.1	276.9	314.6	98.5	98.3	96.0
Wabash	318.9	347.0	1,169.4	154.4	173.2	128.6

*Continued unemployment claims of East Chicago and Hammond are combined.

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Graduate School of Business
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